

THE STAR FOR THE SUMMER.
The Daily Star will be mailed to persons who may be absent from the city during the summer at the rate of fifty cents per month.

THE STAR OF TO-DAY contains the most reading matter, and is the largest paper ever issued for two cents. Our advertising patrons, who need the space in a paper that reaches the people, must be accommodated, but the popular price of two cents always remains the same. We shall occasionally issue these double sheets in the future, as the exigencies of our business require, in order to fully meet the demands of advertisers without infringing on the rights of our readers.

Now they are looking up old letters and papers to show that Garibaldi's project for diverting the course of the Tiber is not a new one.

The Philadelphia papers are quarreling over whether musicians suitable for such an occasion as the Centennial can be secured and organized without the aid of Theodore Thomas.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, which of course judges by its own surroundings, pronounces the average American voter a purchasable wretch without intelligence, without patriotism and without honor.

Tons of salt have been deposited on the flat off Rockport, Texas, by the evaporation produced by the hot dry winds, and the citizens of that place are busily engaged gathering it for use. Salt gathering is as common a phrase there as "going berrying" in a New England town.

Boston makes a good business showing. The imports, since the beginning of the year, have been nearly seventeen hundred thousand dollars larger in value than for the same period of the preceding year, and the increase in the value of her exports has been over three millions of dollars.

The Armenians have not been remarkable for their inventive genius, but to them belongs the adoption of telegraph wires to the purpose of clothes lines. This led to a further discovery, which was made by the telegraph people, namely: that long poles would prevent damage to the wires from their use in this way.

The New Orleans Times, referring to that class of business men who represent a past generation, and do not believe in advertising, says: "The people who sit nervously in counting-houses, or behind their goods, waiting for customers to take them by storm, and making no efforts to let the world know the bargains they have to offer, will find the season very unpropitious."

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The act of the Legislature of Ohio, under which the city of Cincinnati is building the Southern railway, was passed May 4th, 1869, which can be found in volume sixty-six Ohio Laws, page 80. The law authorized the Superior Court to appoint five Trustees, giving to them authority to borrow a sum not to exceed ten millions of dollars, and to issue bonds therefor bearing seven and three-tenths per centum interest. The question was submitted to the qualified voters of the city, and a majority of the votes cast were in favor of the project. The Trustees prosecuted the enterprise with commendable energy, but in the course of three or four years found that the ten millions voted would be insufficient, and under an act passed April 18th, 1873, vol. seventy-one Laws, page 189, they hoped either to be able to sell bonds payable principal and interest in gold, or to lease the road to private parties, who would complete the same without further cost to the city. Their hopes have not been realized. The bonds are currency bonds, and the road can not be leased unfinished.

The trustees are men of great energy and character, and of splendid business qualities, as evidenced by great success in their own private enterprises, but at the time of their selection by the Court they knew very little about building railroads. They have learned a good deal about the business since, and, among other things, the kind of country through which the road is being built, and the immense cost of a track three hundred and forty miles in length, one hundred miles of which is through a rocky, barren wilderness.

They have spent the \$10,000,000 and now want authority to borrow more. That authority they must have. And without waiting to be called upon from time to time by committees from the City Council, they ought to make a full and explicit statement as to the amount already spent, what has been done, what remains to be done, and how much more money is needed. The tax-payers of Cincinnati are entitled to such a statement, and when it is made the Trustees will find all the friends of the enterprise standing by them, giving them aid and comfort until the job is finished. Shall we have the statement?

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITIONS.

Generally speaking, industrial exhibitions, although highly profitable in their results, can not be really so regarded from the immediate standpoint of receipts and expenditures. In our own case, although the guarantors have never

been called upon to pay any share of deficiencies, there have been seasons in which the receipts have not covered the outlay, and the aggregate income from the five already held has only comfortably covered the cost attendant upon the erection and repair of buildings and the expenses of running each year's display. The cost of officering and engineering an immense affair of this kind is very great. There are experienced accountants to be paid. The men who give time and thought and labor to arranging and managing a great affair of this nature in all its details can ill afford to give months of time and toil for nothing, and, although our Commissioners work without pay, those to whom a portion of the details and the manual labor are intrusted can not be expected to do this. The men who guard the property intrusted to their care, who watch over the interests of the whole affair in the minute details, and attend to the drudgery necessary upon so great an enterprise, must receive payment for their laborious duties. Then there are the expenses of building, of transportation, decorations, of repairs, of judicious advertising, and the thousand little items which naturally follow, that swell the expense to so great an amount that, although receipts run up into the thousands each day, the balance after meeting demands is unusually light, if it exists at all upon the creditor side of the account.

Of all the international industrial exhibitions, only that held in Paris in 1887 can be called a profitable affair, so far as expenditure and receipts are concerned. It was attended by ten millions of people, and it was found, after all expenses were paid, that there was a round half million of dollars remaining. At Vienna, in 1873, although seven million people attended, the deficiency at the close (the buildings being permanent) was nine million dollars. The second London Exposition, in 1861, was several thousand dollars in debt at the close.

In spite of these apparently discouraging figures, however, industrial exhibitions are gaining in favor all over the world, and are recognized by every one of intelligence as productive of great good, and as highly profitable in their relation to the people and the cities and countries taking part in them. The first industrial exposition ever held, which occurred in Paris in 1798, was recognized as highly useful and beneficial, and was followed by more extensive ones in 1801 and 1802, under the consulate of Napoleon. These were followed by Expositions every three years, when wars or other causes did not interfere, until the first international affair in 1844. They had meanwhile proved so highly successful, and so beneficial in their effects upon Parisian manufacture and trade, that London, Berlin, Vienna and other cities, had followed the example, and inaugurated a series of local displays of this kind, that already had exerted a beneficial effect upon their industries.

It was not until international exhibitions of this nature were instituted, however, that their full importance and value was appreciated. The first, held at Paris, in 1844, was a recognized success, and was followed by that of London, under the royal patronage, in 1851, that of New York in 1853, Paris in 1855, London in 1861, Paris in 1867 and Vienna in 1873, until every manufacturing country on the face of the globe has come to thoroughly realize the importance not only of the Expositions themselves, but of participation in them.

Of the local effects of the Exposition we have had ample opportunity to judge. But a few years since Cincinnati was eminently a commercial city, dependent on the fortunes of trade for her prosperity and condition. She was liable, with the current of commercial events, to be left entirely without business outside of that produced by her own population. Her trade in cured meats, whiskey and wholesale clothing was her principal dependence, and, with the uncertainties of trade and its tendency to float to the West and South, this dependence was a very unsafe one. Of the change that the few years have produced none can speak more eloquently or persuasively than did the grand industrial parade of Wednesday last. There is scarcely a manufacturing business to be mentioned which was not represented in that long line of wagons, and that by Cincinnati manufacturers. The city which less than ten years ago depended for a business upon handling the manufactures of others, now furnishes manufacturers and products of her own, and instead of depending upon the channel of trade to flow through her, and thus contribute to her existence, she has become the fountain head from which the channel starts, and to which others will in all time be obliged to look for the necessities of their existence. In other words, the change from a commercial to a manufacturing city has insured the permanency and constant growth of Cincinnati and all her business connections.

How much this change is owing to the Cincinnati Industrial Expositions it is impossible to say, but no one will doubt that a large share of it has been brought about by this means, and at least much of the skill and success of Cincinnati manufacturers and artisans is due to this cause. Few cities have progressed so rapidly in the way of enlargement and excellence of manufacture as has Cincinnati since her Expositions began. It is at least seems highly probable, and indeed almost certain, that every thinking mechanic and manufacturer who has visited the annual displays and studied the products of the different workshops of the country, as compared with his own, has been enabled to gain some valuable ideas and information in his own particular line of business. It seems also equally certain that the hundreds of thousands of visitors who have visited

the Expositions have gone away favorably impressed with Cincinnati's manufacturing capacities and abilities, and in a frame of mind highly favorable to her business interests. That the Expositions have added much to the quality and extent of our manufactures can not be doubted, and that they have as largely added to our standing abroad and to our list of friends and patrons is as evident.

Not only is the Exposition profitable in this light, but as a means of imparting useful information to all and of cultivating the aesthetic and a devotion to the higher arts it is invaluable. By no method could so much practical information be afforded the masses regarding manufacture, art and science as through the Exposition. No matter how lucid the written description, nothing will so thoroughly impart information as personal observation and personal examination. This the Exposition affords as does nothing else, and as a teacher it is without a rival. As an art educator and a means of refining the taste of a community its effects are equally marked. The grand and costly collections of works of art from all portions of the world are something extraordinary in themselves and are to be seen by the people in so great an extent and variety by no other means. The result of the frequent displays of different selections from the best artists of the world and the excellent opportunity for comparison and criticism is a privilege to be obtained in no other way, and is such a one as is certain to be beneficial in its effects upon any people or community in any part of the civilized world.

As compared with the local or Interstate Exposition, the International one is productive of greater results in about the same ratio. In the local Exposition the city is mostly interested, and a few States only participate. In the International the whole country is interested, and the world participates. In the Centennial Exposition of next year every citizen of the United States feels that he has a personal interest, and nearly every manufacturing country of the globe is preparing to take a part. The effects which it is to have upon our people, and our reputation abroad as a manufacturing and producing nation, are to be very great. Our manufacturers and producers will come into close competition with those of every civilized country in the world, and our skill and capacity will be put to a severe test when compared with the wealth and experience of other countries. Our nation, although young, has capabilities both as to skill and natural production, which will compare favorably with those of any other country. Her mines of iron and coal; her immense manufacturing capacities; her industrial and agricultural resources, although yet in their infancy, compare favorably with those of any part of the world, and are an honor to her and to the industry and ingenuity of her citizens. Already England, the great manufacturing country of the world, is compelled to admit that our capacities and skill are threatening to undermine her trade and that we are likely to lead the world in this particular. This, to a nation about to celebrate her hundredth birthday, is a matter of no small moment, and the influence to be obtained by this acknowledgment and the result of the display of next year, very naturally elicit the greatest public interest. No recent event has been of so much importance to us as will be that of 1876—the American Industrial Exposition.

Regarding this the London Times says: "The turn of the New World has now come. Next year the Americans will celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. They desire the memory of this great event should be associated with some imposing spectacle in the city where the representatives of the Thirteen Colonies met, and nothing seems so suitable as an international exhibition. Such an entertainment is appropriate for the foundation of the republic presents itself to the Americans as the beginning of a new order of things for the world at large, and, as everybody knows, an international exhibition is assumed to be the material expression of human fraternity and good will. Moreover, an exhibition is a celebration very well suited to the occasion and the people. Next year is the centenary of the nation's birth, and every citizen may feel a desire to take part in the commemoration. A pageant which lasts but a single day and is celebrated at a single place can be witnessed by only a small part of the population, but this will be an entertainment lasting for months, in which every one having a few dollars can take part, gratifying his knowledge of men and things, and picking up a number of valuable notions at the same time. It will, besides, add much to the prosperity and standing of the nation both at home and abroad."

DRY GOODS.

J. LeBoutillier & Bros

104 and 106 W. 4th St.

INVITE ATTENTION TO

NEW GOODS.

NOW OPENING.

Special Bl'k Cashmere Thibet

Black Pure Mohair,

Brilliantine Alpaca,

IN THE NEW SHADE OF BLACK.

Many Novelties in Fancy Black Dress Goods and Camel's Hair.

Black English Crapes

GRAPE JUICE.

OGBORN'S PURE GRAPE JUICE,
(Unfermented Wine),

BOTTLED EXPRESSLY FOR

COMMUNION AND MEDICINAL PURPOSES,

—BY—

M. E. OGBORN & CO.,

24 Water Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

In Use by Leading Churches Throughout the U. S.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

FOR

TEAS AND COFFEES,

GO TO

GRIFFITH'S,

Northwest Corner of Sixth and Central Avenue.

All Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.

\$40,000 BANK ROBBERY!

HALL'S SAFE ROBBED!

READ! READ! READ!

[From the Louisville Ledger, September 8.]

We are informed by Mr. Stratton, of Hall's Safe & Lock Co., of this city, that the safe in the brokers' office of F. B. Hancock & Co., Greenville, Ky., which was robbed of \$40,000, was only a No. 11 Fire Proof Safe. The safe was bought for the purpose of protecting books and papers from fire, and Messrs. Hancock & Co. were advised by Mr. Stratton at the time of purchase to get a Burglar Proof Safe. Instead of the one bought, and several Agents of Hall's Safe & Lock Co. have called on Hancock & Co. in the last four years and tried to sell them a secure Burglar Proof Safe. But pursuing a false economy, these gentlemen have insisted on keeping the safe originally bought, and, as the result shows, have paid extravagantly for their experience—\$40,000. They now intend buying a Burglar Proof Safe.

HALL'S BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

That Was Not Robbed!

Testimonial No. 12,476.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, PERRY COUNTY, CANNELTON, IND., August 10, 1875.

Hall's Safe & Lock Co., Cincinnati:

GENTS—May 7, between 12 and 3 o'clock A. M., burglars entered our office and succeeded in blowing the Fire Proof part of our FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE, which we purchased of your Company, completely asunder, exposing the interior BURGLAR PROOF CHEST to an attack, which the marks of their tools indicate was made ingeniously with determination, skill and persistence. But their efforts upon the WELL-MANUFACTURED specimen of Hall's Safe & Lock Co.'s Burglar Boxes produced these adroit and daring rascals NO PECUNIARY RESULT, and left us to rejoice in our CASH AND VALUABLES PRESERVED, and to remain THANKFUL TO YOU for having made us a safe which the practical and severe test has proven to be so substantial and serviceable. We feel it to be your due and a matter of public interest to furnish you this additional testimonial as to the real merit of your Burglar Safes, which we do cheerfully and without qualification. Please hurry forward our next safe of same size and kind.

[Signed]

G. HUTHSTIMER, County Treasurer,
HENRY LUDWIG,
ELIAS BREWER,
JAS. B. FRANKS,
County Commissioners.

BOASTING COMPETITORS, PROFESSIONALS OR EXPERTS

CAN NOT SCARE HALL

NOR OPEN HIS SAFES!

Testimonial No. 12,477.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 3, 1875.

Hall's Safe & Lock Company, 34 and 34 1/2 Broadway, New York:

GENTLEMEN—The safe ordered from your house July 18, 1875, is now in position in our banking room. We are well pleased with the safe in every particular, and think you have given us more than we bargained for. The safe is strong, and we are disappointed that we fully expected from his repeated assertions to the officers of our bank that he would at least attempt what he so strongly asserted that he could do.

We noticed Mr. Herring of the arrival of the safe, and of your willingness to have him test it with the force-pump, compound gas and blow pipe, drill and wedges or any other burglar's implements, and his reply was that "his man and the tools had returned to New York."

Wishing you success, and assuring you of our confidence in our ability to resist fire and burglars, I remain truly yours, etc.,

C. H. HOLDEN, President Saratoga Savings Bank.

HALL'S FIRE PROOF SAFES,

What They Are Sold For.

Testimonial No. 12,478.

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA., August 30, 1875.

Hall's Safe and Lock Company:

GENTLEMEN—Among the ruins of this once flourishing town are those of my large store, destroyed in the ever memorable fire which yesterday swept through the business portion of Reynoldsville. I had one of your small size fire proof safes, but it came out triumphant through a trial, which, in my opinion and that of many spectators, was most severe, so much so as to create great anxiety on my part and deteriorating remarks from the bystanders. Our building was a frame of burning material, besides joists, rafters, supports, &c. There were piled on, around and against the safe over 200 hickory ax handles, besides a large amount of wooden-ware stored in the immediate vicinity. The heat was so intense as to melt the handles from the outside, and yet, upon opening the safe this morning, the contents were found to be in a perfect state of preservation, and I would use no other safe but Hall's.

Yours truly,

F. M. COLLE.

AND STILL ANOTHER.

Testimonial No. 12,479.

BANKING HOUSE, D. C. OYSTER & CO., REYNOLDSVILLE, PA., August 31, 1875.

Hall's Safe & Lock Company:

GENTLEMEN—Our bank building was entirely consumed in the great fire of the 29th inst., and it gives us great pleasure to assure you that the large Fire and Burglar Proof Safe you furnished us has given entire satisfaction. We have no fire department of any description in this place, and the fire raged with unusual severity. Twenty-one buildings were burned to the ground. The outside of our safe gives undisputed evidence from its warped appearance of a most severe trial. Our Cashier, Mr. Botley, entered the bank after the alarm was given and had sufficient time to have removed the contents of the safe, but so great was our confidence in our safe, that all was left to its care. On opening the safe this morning and finding our books, notes, papers and money restored to us in such a perfect state of preservation, we felt doubly thankful to you and your honest safe. We shall continue to use the same books, as they need no repairs whatever. "Hall's Safes" in this fire have proved themselves to be the ne plus ultra of security.

Yours respectfully,

D. C. OYSTER & CO., Bankers.

The customers of the world speak praises to Hall's Safes. Competitors can only blow their own trumpet of self-praise.

The Old Reliable Hall's Safes always for sale by:

HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK COMPANY,

Cincinnati, New York, Chicago, Boston, Cleveland, Louisville, St. Louis, San Francisco, Pittsburgh. Agencies in all the principal cities.

CINCINNATI WAREHOUSE AND SALESMAN:

NO. 69 WEST FOURTH STREET,

PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE.

WEBER PIANOS.

"Nilsson" says the

WEBER
PIANOS ARE THE BEST

"Patti" says the

WEBER
PIANOS ARE THE BEST

"Lucca" says the

WEBER
PIANOS ARE THE BEST

"Strauss" says the

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ROBERT CLARKE & CO.,

Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Importers, Printers and Binders.

No. 65 West Fourth St., CINCINNATI.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

Books sent by mail postage paid on receipt of the published price. Public and Private Libraries supplied on the most liberal terms, and correspondence is invited with Committees, Teachers, Professors, Men, and Book-buyers generally. Particular attention given to the importation of Foreign Books, Periodicals, etc. Orders dispatched weekly. Catalogues of Miscellaneous, School, Medical, Law, Theological, and Scientific Books supplied gratis on application.

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Staple and Combing-house Stationery of all kinds, in great variety. Fine English, American, and French Writing Papers and Envelopes in the newest styles. Monograms, Crests, etc., designed and engraved to order. Initial Stamping, plain and colored. Wedding and Invitation Printing and Engraving executed in the best manner.

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In connection with our Book and Stationery Department we have one of the largest and most complete Steam Printing and Binding Establishments in the country. All work in these departments will be executed promptly and in the very best style at the lowest rates. Estimates promptly given on application.

ROBT. CLARKE & CO.,

No. 65 West Fourth Street,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

LOST.

LOST—GOLD SPECTACLES—Finder will please return the same to 177 W. Fourth street, and receive reward. \$10-25

LOST—MUSIC—A roll, on the C, H. & D. train, on Wednesday morning. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at 148 West Fourth street. \$10-25

LOST—DIAMOND—From a finger-ring in Seventh street car, bet. 1 and 2 o'clock. The finder will receive a liberal reward on leaving it at 148 W. Fourth st. \$10-25

LOST—CANE—At Hall Park, a fifty-cent cane, to which the undersigned has become attached. Any one returning it to 24 Vine st., will greatly oblige J. P. L. \$10-25

LOST—MONEY—\$20 reward. On Thursday evening, on Vine street, between Sixth and Seventh, a roll of money, containing \$20, returned to J. W. GLENNON, 181 Walnut street. \$10-25

LOST OR STOLEN—DOG—A small, white, Equimaux; had on brass collar engraved, "Herbert Blackstone's Dog." Liberal reward will be paid for its return to HARRY BLANCHARD, 228 Findlay street. \$10-25